

THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1881.

Justice Swayne delivered his last opinion and occupied his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court for the last time on January 24. It is understood that his resignation has already been tendered or will be tendered at once, and that his successor will be the Hon. Stanley Matthews.

The *News and Observer* says: We are proud to learn that in working the iron mine of Gen. Hoke, near Chapel Hill, another large and rich vein has been developed, which adds greatly to the value of the property. We wish the General all the good luck in this enterprise that his hard work and energy so richly merit.

Secretary Sherman appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance the other morning and stated to them that their funding bill should be so amended as to make the funding bonds redeemable in five years and payable in twenty years, with interest not exceeding three and a half per cent, at the discretion of the Secretary. As to the Treasury funding certificates proposed, he thought they could be floated redeemable in one year at three per cent.

Startling developments were made at the examination in the contest of Paul Stroba against H. A. Herbert for a seat, as Representative, in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Second District of Alabama. It was proved that a Democratic manager of election confessed to having thrown out 300 Stroba votes and substituted 300 Herbert votes, causing thus a difference of 600 votes at one poll. This was done while the Democratic Deputy Sheriff went into the rooms after the polls closed and started a fuss with the Republican United States Supervisor, thereby causing the latter to turn his back for a few minutes on the ballots spread out on a table and distracting his attention from them.

Whatever opinion anybody may have about the various propositions to provide for General Grant, must be acknowledged that Senator Laramie did a very graceful thing in his brief speech. While he did not favor the idea of making an ex-President a Senator *ex-officio*, he did believe in the principle of recognizing the services of a citizen who has served his country well, by conferring on him an independence. He heartily favored the general proposition of Senator Logan's bill. He saw no sectional question involved, no threatened danger to southern interests, no impairing of southern rights, no wounding of southern sentiment. He would imitate the Roman people by writing after their names when their services were completed the glowing word, EMERITUS.

DIVIDING DAKOTA.

The present Territory of Dakota lies between the 95th and 94th degree of longitude on the east, and the 104th on the west, and between the 43d and 50th of north latitude. The whole Territory comprises 160,932 square miles, and would make a state larger than any in the Union, excepting Texas and California, and larger than any Territory other than New Mexico. It would make 19 states three times as large as either Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

It is proposed to make a new state called Dakota, out of the southeast corner of the present Territory, taking in to it something more than a third of the square miles. Yankton, Sioux Falls and other flourishing places would fall into the new state as well as some of the finest and most productive agricultural land west of the Mississippi. The balance of the present Territory will probably be divided into what will be called the Territory of Lincoln, embracing the Black Hills region. Prospectively this will be a great mining state and may take a slice off from Wyoming, which lies directly at the west of the present Dakota.

The other new Territory will probably stretch across the entire northern line of the new state of Dakota and the new Territory of Lincoln, embracing the route of the northern Pacific Railroad, making a tract nearly 500 miles east and west, and about 250 miles north and south. This is proposed to be called Pembina, and will take in the upper forks of the Red River of the north and its splendid valley, as far as the Canada line, and also the upper forks of the Missouri and its tributaries. This will ultimately make three states larger than Ohio and somewhat probably equally as prosperous. Looking ahead thirty years, whoever is alive will witness all the elements of civilization where now are buffalo and Indians and wilderness.

Those of us who remember the time when Chicago was only a town of 10,000 people, and when Milwaukee had only three log houses, and when Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, were the haunts of barbarians and wild

bands, are not dreaming when we picture to ourselves the opulent future of those wild plains and yawning gorges. There are enough people alive who remember when there were not twenty states, and some now born may live to see greater wonders in the new empires of the west than has been.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.

An article appears in the Washington *World*, as editorial, giving various details of Judge Rayner's career, which are not only very amusing but very creditable to this sturdy old veteran. At the age of 81 he entered Congress and served three terms, having been trained to the bar and to various learning previously. How vigorous he is still may be inferred by what falls from the pen of one who knows him and admires his character:

We know nothing of what may be Gen. Garfield's views or purposes in the construction of his Cabinet. We have

no means of judging whether the stalwart Republican element of the north will tolerate his inviting a southern man in his Cabinet. Still we are inclined to believe, that his broad national-patriotic will prevent his ignoring the eight or nine millions persons in the southern states. And if he does not

conclude to give a portfolio to any southern man, we know of no one who

may be said to be a representative of

all the conservative and Union loving

sentiments in the south, to so great an

extent as Judge R.

He is, perhaps, better known to the entire people than any other living man. His

selection for a Cabinet position would

be gratifying to the Republicans, and

excite their activity in strenuous

and organizing the Republican

party there. It would prove to them

that their northern brethren cared for

and sympathized with them in their

difficult task of keeping the Republican

watch-fires burning whether in defeat

or victory. The selection of Judge R.

would be acceptable and satisfactory to

the Democrats of the south. For as

before stated, the Democrats of the

south esteem and respect him for his

marked ability, and his proverbially

incurpitable honesty.

THE CABINET.

The new Senator from Indiana, Pen. Harrison, grandson of old Tippecanoe, may be a right "phunny phellow." A correspondent of the *Herald* tried to interview him after he had been to Mentor, with the following result:

"No, he had not laid the plan of his Cabinet before his visitor, and if he had the aforesaid visitor would not feel justified in saying anything about it. Yes, there is a good deal of speculation about the Cabinet in the papers just now. No, Senator Harrison had no opinion on the Cabinet, nor any means of forming one except by what he read in the papers. He presumed there would be one. Yes, the Republicans of Indiana had seen fit to give him a place in the Senate and he removed his name from Cabinet specifications. No, he could not say whether Indiana felt that she should be represented in the Cabinet or not. Yes, Senator McDonald failed to receive an endorsement at the hands of the Indiana Democrats in the Legislature, but he didn't know why." By this time the interview began to suspect that Senator Harrison was not being sufficiently interviewed and suspended operations. The Senator remarked incidentally that they were having a close fight in Pennsylvania, but he believed that they would elect a Senator before they got through; that it might have to be a compromise candidate.

Then he thanked the reporter for his kind attention, and said he was glad to have met him, for which the latter felt very grateful. Why the Senator went to Mentor will have to be guessed at until after March 4 next. He returned to Indianapolis to-day.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON RE-FUNDING.

[From the *N. Y. Tribune*.]

Secretary Sherman submitted to the Finance Committee of the Senate yesterday pertinacient suggestions in regard to the refunding bill. Senators will undoubtedly bear in mind that the opinions of the Secretary will have great weight with the country. He has been successful, far beyond the brightest dreams of financiers four years ago, in reducing the interest on the public indebtedness and in restoring and maintaining specific payments, and the splendid results attained are attributed, by intelligent observers in all parts of the world, largely to his own sound judgment and ability. The people will hear what he has to say with respect. If a measure should be passed, contrary to his advice, and should result in failure, the responsibility for all consequent losses or disasters will be placed by the people at the door of those members of Congress who insist upon trying doubtful experiments.

Mr. Sherman does not believe that a three per cent short-term bond can be floated, and submits to the committee a strong array of facts to sustain his opinion. Being asked whether, in his judgment, it would be practicable to fit the frits of each state to which he is assigned. And it is already evident that notwithstanding his large experience in political affairs, and his many personal acquaintance among the people in civil life, he will not accept the fact of evolving a Cabinet by the energetic exercise of his own judgment. If he attempts to conciliate all interests, and to satisfy all great leaders, nevertheless, we apprehend he will not go to such an extent in that direction as to dissipate his influence. He is one who, avowedly, deems it essential to have the approval of his own judgment. — *Cincinnati Gazette.*

You seem to enjoy Stelling Sibley, who took possession of the Republican State Executive Committee. One is from a white Republican, and the other from a colored Republican—the author of both being men of character and ability, and *thoroughly* friends their fellow-church. The colored men are well worth reading by men of all parties.

Every man who was denied the right to register should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Stocker, Wilmington, N. C.

at par. Probably he does not rely largely upon such notes to supply means for payment of bonds which become redeemable. On this point many will dissent from the Secretary, and yet his opinions on the whole subject merit the careful consideration of the Senate.

The Committee on the Census agreed with amendments, increasing the number of Representatives from 301 to 311, and striking out the second and third sections of the bill, which provided that the Representative or Representatives from any new state should be added to this number, and also the mode of electing Representatives. The new basis of apportionment is as follows:

Alabama
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin

at par. Probably he does not rely largely upon such notes to supply means for payment of bonds which become redeemable. On this point many will dissent from the Secretary, and yet his opinions on the whole subject merit the careful consideration of the Senate.

The legislature will pass Mr. Dorch's bill taxing drummers \$500 for hiring hands to go out of the state.

There is to be more gerrymandering of the state for the legislature.

Senator Scott of New Hanover, has introduced a bill to investigate the treatment of the convicts and the conduct of the Penitentiary. There is a mine of nastiness in several strata inside that institution, which would be upheaved if this committee were set to work.

There is a movement on hand to adopt a fence law in New Hanover, and some people are moving in the legislature.

It will cost \$700 to build the fence and \$140 to keep it up afterwards.

Gen. Imboden has a bill in the legislature providing for a railroad from Wilmington to the Cranberry Iron Works, with a view of pursuing onward to Cincinnati.

LEGISLATIVE DOTS.

It appears that under the Burnside bill at present, North Carolina would get only about \$1,200 per annum, hardly worth talking about.

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SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1881.

Reports from the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois and from contiguous territory, received at the *Advertiser* office, state that there will be an almost entire failure of the wheat crop in that section, owing to the late planting and early and hard winter, a large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice and the seed being frozen out. The reports say that not over a fifth of a crop can be made under the most favorable circumstances.

The Tribune:—
Our dear friend, Wade Hampton, has arrived, and is attending to his senatorial duties. He has a new wooden leg made from timber grown in that section of the country where Lee and Jackson "fought" for those principles." Wade, old boy, we are glad to see you! Shake. We congratulate you on the eminent services you rendered the Republican party in the recent campaign.

France, Belgium, and Germany have several schools in operation where youths are taught to work as well as instructed to read, write and cipher. The oldest of these was founded in Paris, in 1827, by the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, and in it children are trained to at most fifteen different occupations. Their skill, and also the efficiency of their training, has of late been well proven, for their productions have obtained medals at the exhibitions of Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

Kentucky Aspirant for a Cabinet Position.

A letter from Mentor brings the information that Mr. Howlett, of Louisville, had been there to urge General Garfield to appoint Colonel R. M. Kelley, now Pension Agent at Louisville, a member of his Cabinet. Mr. Howlett had first visited Governor Foster, armed with a letter from Mr. Henry Watterson, which requested the good offices of the Governor, first in explaining to General Garfield who Mr. Howlett was, and, second, in assisting him to persuade General Garfield to enter his request.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the Convention of June, 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall, within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1881, and announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid the committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made by the committee to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to make to the offices of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,

S. W. DUNSTON, Secretary,

GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Secretary.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1881 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the date of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1881 shall be composed as follows: First. Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to the delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote; that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, a fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republican is called to this important question.

and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C.

A PAYING OCCUPATION.

The approach of the long winter evenings calls attention to the matter of a lamp, for without a good light half the pleasure or profit is taken from reading or study. Coal oil is now in general use for illuminating purposes outside of cities or large towns where coal gas is used, and when a proper lamp is used it is the best substitute for sunlight yet discovered. The principle or plan upon which the Student Lamp is constructed may be said to be the best in use, but the lamp itself has always had several objectionable features which we are glad to see are being done away with in the new aspirant for favor called the "HOME LAMP," manufactured by the Home Lamp Co.

The Home Lamp is Nickel Plated, and almost a fac-simile of the Student Lamp; it has a handsome ornamental clamp by means of which the lamp can be at once easily adjusted in any position upon the center table, piano, music rest, sewing machine, desk, or by means of a handsome bracket, which goes with the lamp, can be placed upon the wall, and in whatever position it is placed it is absolutely safe. This is the great feature of excellence, but the New Home Lamp combines also the patent argand burner, a filling indicator and match box. No lamp has ever before been received with such universal favor or received such strong recommendations from the leading journals of Cincinnati. It is also endorsed by such men as the mayor and postmaster, several insurance presidents and express agents of that city as the safest, most convenient and best lamp made. The Company desires agents in this locality, and any smart lady or gentleman can make a handsome income during the next six months by canvassing for its sale. There is hardly a dozen families in this county who will not want one, and its price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. For further information address, the New Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper and they will give you full particulars on exclusive territory to canvass in.

Nov. 28-30.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

JAN. 22.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market remains quiet at 43 cents per gallon, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.37 for Strained and Good Strained, with no offer.

TAR.—Market was steady at \$1.40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$3.00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11½ cents per lb for Middling, being a decline of 4¢ on last reports. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, —cts. per lb

Good Ordinary, 10 " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 10 15-16 " "

Low Middling, 10 13-16 " "

Middling, 11½ " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 533 bales, 183 casks,

Spirits Turpentine, 2878 bbls,

Rosin, 92 " "

Tar, 183 " "

Crude Turpentine, 183 " "

JAN. 24.—

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 43 cents, with sales reported of 584 casks at that price, and 150 do at 44 cents per gallon, closing at the latter figure.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.40 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,500 lbs Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was steady at \$1.40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$3.00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted dull, with sales reported of 65 bales on a basis of 11½ cents per lb for Middling, closing dull. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, —cts. per lb

Good Ordinary, 10 " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 10 15-16 " "

Low Middling, 10 13-16 " "

Middling, 11½ " "

Good Middling, — " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 490 bales, 158 casks,

Spirits Turpentine, 5,000 bbls,

Rosin, 1,200 bbls,

Tar, 104 bbls,

Crude Turpentine, 100 bbls

JAN. 25.—

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 44 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 585 casks at that price and 150 do at 44½ cents, closing firm at the latter price.

ROSIN.—Market was steady at \$1.37 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales of 1,000 lbs Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was steady at \$1.40 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$3.00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

HELMET'S

COWPOND'S

WOLFE'S

JACINTH

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

LANDRETH'S

DR. W. W. HARRISS.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. J. C. AYER.

CHERRY

PECTORAL

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S

CHERRY

PECTORAL

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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